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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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CHRISTMAS—As this day will have arrived before we shall again have an opportunity of communing with our patrons, we seize the present moment to congratulate them on the coming advent; and in all sincerity do we offer them our fondest aspirations, that they may each and all enjoy the present and many returning ones in health, prosperity and happiness, and that no event may occur to mar those enjoyments which the occasion gives birth to. If properly considered, this time-honored festival is calculated to awaken in Christian bosoms, feelings of joy and of gladness, for it commemorates an era that foreshadowed those hopes of bliss to man, that look for consummation beyond the confines of human power; but while he may give vent to the grateful emotions of his heart, he should not forget, that such demonstrations find most favor, when tempered with a rational and devout spirit, which seeks no selfish ends of sensual gratification as the measure of its reward, but invokes blessings with feelings of pure gratitude.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE—We publish at length the proceedings of the agricultural meeting held in Washington on Wednesday last. The great interest which has been manifested in regard to the formation of this society, induces us to lay the result of the labors of the Convention before our readers at the earliest day. The National Intelligencer thus speaks of the meeting.

"The meeting of the Friends of Agriculture, held on Wednesday evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives, of which our readers are in possession of the official account, was a large and highly respectable assembly. The address of the President of the meeting (Hon. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia,) was listened to with great attention and interest. Delegates were in attendance from several States of the Union; a constitution for the society's government was reported and adopted; and a committee was appointed to select the officers of the Society, who are to serve until the first meeting and exhibition, to take place in this city on the first Wednesday in May next, (1842.) We are gratified to discover the new impulse given by this movement to agricultural science, which has been hitherto so much neglected in this country.

The meeting at the Capitol was graced by the presence of a number of ladies, many members of both Houses of Congress, and a number of strangers and citizens of the District."

SANDY SOILS—The power of absorbing and retaining moisture may be imparted to sandy soils, by dressing them with clay, or clay marl, and where the clay used is not impregnated with calcareous matter, the value of that substance may be greatly increased by adding two bushels of lime to every load, and incorporating the two together.

COMPOST MANURES.

In Europe the attention of intelligent agriculturists for centuries have been directed to the increase of manures by the formation of composts. Without this attention, it is evident that the soil would have become so much deteriorated as to have lost the power of profitable production, and presented long ere this such spectacles of desolation as are to be found in too many of the old states of this union, at the present day, where those who were born on spots rendered holy by every recollection dear to man, have been compelled to break up the associations of their infancy, and tear themselves from the friends of their manhood, to seek new homes in the far-west. And why? Because, by being inattentive to their duties, and neglecting to improve their estates by an enlightened system of culture; by turning a deaf ear to the teachings of nature, and omitting to return to the earth an equivalent for the nutriment it had given out, in the maturing of its crops, they had quietly stood by and seen the soil so exhausted that it would no longer yield a support. In Europe, and particularly England and Belgium, matters have been managed far differently. There the increase of manures by all possible methods, forms an essential branch of every farmer's business. It is a part of his duty to devise such a system—and when devised to carry it out—as will ensure to him the greatest quantity of manure. Nor does he stop there; when accumulated, he protects it from injury and waste. The European farmer reasons with himself thus—He knows that no farm can support a sufficient number of cattle to furnish a complete supply of manure for the ground subjected annually to the plough, and, therefore that it is necessary for him to make up the deficiency from other sources, and these he finds in various materials but little appreciated or used with us. His compost heap is a little of every thing on his farm, or within the power of his procurement, that can be converted into the food of plants. By this careful husbanding of means—this watchful and unceasing attention to the wants of his soil, and by pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, he is not only able to prevent his land from retrograding, but actually advances its fertility.

We have thus briefly sketched what has been done in Europe, and it shall be our task now to say what may be done here. Let no American farmer who has woodland, say he is not able to manure his land—that he cannot make enough on his farm to manure his corn crop, potatoes, turnips, &c. for the will is all that is wanting to render the thing not only practicable, but easy of attainment. If we are asked how this is to be accomplished, we answer, by the formation of compost heaps. But then we are met with the declaration by some one who is unwilling to depart from the good old usages of his grandsire, that he cannot spare the hand; time is too precious: to such we would say, that this objection is not founded in reason, as more profit would arise from the employment of a man, a cart, and a span of horses, or yoke of oxen, in the collection of materials for composts, than from that of any six otherwise occupied on the farm. But then this would be time lost, he rejoins. What! how can that time be said to be lost, which is devoted one year to the ac-

cumulation of manures, which will enable you to double your crops with the same force the next one? So far from its being time wasted, it is time employed above all others in the way most lucrative. A faithful hand with a team, unless the woodlands were very far indeed from the cultivated portion of the farm, could collect and haul from five to ten loads of mould, leaves and earth a day, which, by being properly composted with the stable and barn manures and the soap-suds and slops of the house, would accumulate, in the course of the year, to such extent, as to enable all the ploughed land requiring it, to be manured annually. To these resources, which are to be found on every farm, the judicious farmer will add either lime or ashes, or both, if he has the pecuniary ability. At all events, one of the ingredients of his compost heaps should be lime, in some of its forms. If unslaked lime, one bushel to twenty of the other materials would be enough, if properly distributed in the heap, to promote that action deemed essential to success in the formation of composts.

Figures, we are told, will not lie, and that facts are stubborn things; now let us see how they will tell in this business of manure making. Suppose a man and an ox-cart should be employed 250 days in the year, and allowing 50 cents per day for the man, and as much for oxen, it would be in that time \$250: at 5 loads a day, in the period named, 1250 loads could be accumulated, each of which would cost at the rate of 20 cents. Surely no farmer will say that this would be getting manure too high, or paying for the whistle too dearly; for with this number of loads, and a little extra expense for lime, or other calcareous materials, he would be able to give to each of 62½ acres of land, 20 double horse cart loads of manure, more than he could otherwise have done; or, if he chose to try the experiment, of making one acre produce as much as two, he may give 40 loads to each of 31¼ acres, and thus save himself the difference in the price of labor the ensuing year. It must be obvious we think to all calculating minds, that money expended in the accumulation of manures, is so much money put out at compound interest, and we will here hazard an opinion, that no gentleman who may make the experiment one year, if he give it a fair and unbiassed trial, will ever omit to do so thereafter, and being impressed with this belief, we most earnestly call upon one and all, to make the necessary arrangements at once, to avail themselves of its benefits.

Farmer's Journal—We have received the first number of this journal. It is published monthly at Boston, by S. W. Cole, former editor of the Yankee Farmer. The number before us is filled with excellent matter; but this was to have been expected from one like friend Cole, whose experience and zeal are so well sustained by talents of sterling worth.

Boon's Lick Farmer—We have before us the first number of a monthly journal bearing this title, published at Boonsville, Mo. by B. W. Todd, and edited by a committee of Farmers. It is, as its title indicates, devoted to the cause of agriculture. Its pages show talent and judgment, and we hope it will receive support.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

The article below, which we copy from the *Cultivator*, is one of the best treatises on the management of the horse which we have ever read. Its good sense will commend it to the reader, and in conclusion we ask all to study the economy of the system laid down for feeding, with a desire to carry it into practical effect; as we are certain it will lead to the husbanding of their interest.

Your correspondent W. B. from North Carolina, expresses a wish "to see some extended remarks on the best manner of treating work and travelling horses;" and you ask some of your correspondents to reply to his enquiry. To do so fully would require a book or pamphlet of a considerable size. But the subject is highly important to all who own horses, and particularly to those, of whom there are many, who know little or nothing of their proper treatment; I will, therefore, offer a few remarks in the hope that some of your numerous correspondents who are better qualified than I am, may be tempted by my efforts to enlarge upon it. My observations will consist chiefly of directions condensed from two works published in England, under the supervision of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The first is entitled "*The Horse*," and is by far the best treatise I have ever read in regard both to the theory and practice of the veterinary art; no farmer should be without it. The second was published only last year, and is called "*Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*." It contains many very useful directions as to the management of farm horses, the correctness of which, as well as of those in the *Horse Book*, none could fail to perceive, if I had room to present the reasons for them, together with the directions themselves.

To begin with the stable. This should be so constructed that its temperature during spring, summer, and fall, should be very nearly the same as that of the open air; and in winter, not more than 10 degrees above that of the external atmosphere. The size recommended as best, is (in the proportion for six horses) 40 feet long, 13 or 14 wide, and 12 feet high, if a loft is made to it, in which case there should be a plastered ceiling, to prevent the hay from being scented by the exhalations of the stalls and floor. The whole stable, especially the stalls, should be kept clean as practicable, by frequently changing the beds and strewing plaster of Paris on those spots where the urine falls. This not only prevents its offensive odor, by combining with its ammonia, but thereby forms one of the most powerful of all the new manures yet discovered. The floor of the stalls should be sloped barely enough to drain off the urine not absorbed by the litter and plaster of Paris, since a level position for the horses' feet is the most natural, and consequently best for the muscles and sinews of their legs and ankles.

Light is quite as essential to the soundness of your horses' eyes, as pure air is to the health of his body. But it should be let in through glazed windows, and open gratings, which serve also as ventilators, under the eaves of the roof. No openings should be made, either under the mangers, or opposite, or just above the horses' heads, as partial streams of air often produce colds, with all their bad consequences in horses; especially if they are put up in such stables immediately after being much heated, and before they are rubbed dry. A glaring light, however, should always be avoided, since horses can neither rest, nor sleep, nor fatten so well in such light, as in that which is moderate.

Under the head of "*grooming*," it is recommended to treat farm horses differently from those kept for the saddle and carriage. The farm horse which is worked hard all day, and turned out at night, requires little more than to have the dust brushed off from his limbs, since the dandruff or scurf which is removed by the curry comb, is a provision of nature to defend him from the wind and the cold. But if generally stabled, then currying, brushing, and rubbing are necessary. These operations are indispensable to saddle and carriage horses; and should always be performed in the open air when the weather permits. They open the pores of the skin, aid in circulating the blood, in augmenting free, healthy, insensible perspiration, and serve instead of exercise, when that cannot be taken. Moreover, if regularly and carefully performed, with a plenty of good food in which two or three table-spoons full of brown sugar is occasionally mixed, they will secure that fine, glossy, dappled coat, to attain which, the health, and not unfrequently the life, of the

horse is sacrificed, by keeping him covered up with blankets. Care should be taken in using both the curry-comb and brush, especially when new, not to apply them roughly, particularly to horses that have tender skins; and fine, thin hair. For all such, the curry-comb is hardly necessary, if they are well rubbed, and dressed with a soft brush and hair-cloth.

Horses which are constantly stabled, should be moderately exercised for two hours a day, when weather permits, if you would keep them perfectly healthy. This, however, should depend somewhat on their age, as a young horse requires more exercise than an old one. But for neither should it be violent, when given for health; nor should the horse ever be put up until he is cool. The whip or spur should never be used for any fault but dullness or obstinacy, although it is very common to do it both for starting and stumbling, both of which are certainly aggravated by it, and thereby the rider punishes himself, in the end, much more than he does his horse. In fact, harsh, cruel treatment to horses, succeeds as badly as it does with children; and all who are so brutal and inhuman as to be guilty of it, deserve well to become its victims; neither whip nor spur would be bad remedies for their detestable tempers and habits.

It is common, immediately after hard working or travelling in hot weather, to wash horses all over, or to swim them in water much cooler than their skins or the atmosphere. This practice is very dangerous, often producing colds, fevers, and frequently fatal chronic complaints, unless the same exercise is speedily repeated. Even the partial application of very cold water to parts of the body, or the legs, when the horse is much heated, should be avoided; for his appearing to be gratified by it is no more a proof that it is good for him, than the manifest gratification of a sot in dram-drinking, after having been drunk, is proof that he is benefitted thereby. The poor horse which knows no better, experiences present relief, at the expense of future suffering that he is incapable of anticipating, or brute as he is, he would probably reject it. Rubbing in the shade and leading the horse about at intervals, constitute the proper treatment both for farm and other horses, when much distressed by severe work of any kind.

But all precautions to preserve the health and vigor of your horses will prove unavailable, unless you pay equal attention to the kind and quality of their food; the manner of feeding them, and also of giving them water.

To enable either farm or other horses to render the utmost service of which they are capable, they should be fed wholly on dry food, the grain and long forage to be old and sound, the first of which should be ground, and the latter chopped in all cases where practicable. For saddle and carriage horses under hard and constant usage, oats are better than Indian corn, and that is preferable to every other grain. The blades also, when well cured, are better than any other kind of long forage, as they contain more saccharine matter. When either farm or other horses are much heated, and great haste is indispensable, no other food should be given them than a small handful or two of old oat-meal stirred into a few quarts of soft water, with a little salt dissolved in it. Before this is given, let their nostrils, inside and out, be cleansed by a sponge or rag wet with vinegar and water, if the former can be procured, if not, with water alone. After a very hard ride or travel in harness, the horse should be suffered to wallow, before any thing else is done to him, if time and weather permit, rather than to be led immediately into a stable to be cleaned and cooled.

Manger feeding with ground grain and chopped long forage, is now very generally preferred in England and Belgium, as well as by the best judges in our own country, to the old fashioned, most wasteful way of giving unground grain in mangers, and unchopped forage in racks. These last are disused every where, but in a few places for green grass; and in lieu of the rack, wide, deep mangers are adopted, with small iron or wooden bars fastened across them, to prevent the horses from throwing out their food. In England the most common food for farm horses consists of a mixture of bruised oats, beans, and chaff, in the proportion of eight pounds of oats, which are equal to about five quarts, (their oats being a few pounds heavier per bushel than ours,) two pounds of beans, with twenty of chaff. Thirty-five or six pounds of such food is the day's allowance for medium sized horses while at work, and forty pounds of it for large horses. Such is the common allowance during winter, when the horses are constantly stabled. But from the end of April

to the end of July they are usually turned out at night, and the whole of rest days. Other kinds of food however, are much used by small farmers, such as barley, unmerchantable wheat, beans, peas, swedish turneps, carrots, and potatoes, with grasses of various kinds, but very little oats or rye. In Belgium the chief food of their farm horses consists of green clover in summer, and roots with cut straw in winter. A few oats are occasionally given, but not in so regular a manner as to give great muscular strength. They usually go to work as soon as it is light, continue at it until ten, then rest and feed until two or three o'clock, when they resume and continue their labor till six or seven. In harvest time they work from day-break until evening, resting only a few hours in the heat of the day. A pair of horses with one plow are allowed for every 40 acres of arable land, the whole of which, on an average, is plowed twice and harrowed three times; besides this they cart fodder and manure, and do the harvest work. Both in Belgium and England, they are moderately watered before and after feeding. When not worked, water is given them three times a day, and always of the softest kind, when it can be procured. In ordinary travelling also, a liberal supply of such water is strongly recommended to be given, a little at a time, which prevents excessive thirst, and the consequent drinking to excess. This is very dangerous, especially to a horse much heated, especially if the water be very cold.

In addition to the foregoing condensed remarks, taken chiefly from the two excellent works already mentioned, permit me now to offer such information as I have derived from others and from my own long experience as an owner of every kind of horse but the race-horse, in regard to the best mode of managing those most useful animals, in our own country. I will "begin, (as the saying is,) at the beginning."

Colts should always be weaned before the grass is generally gone, and should be put into some enclosure where they cannot hurt themselves. Their dams should be stabled for a few days, and milked if their bags swell much. These colts should never be stabled until broke, nor much after that before they are full grown. But they should have well covered shelters, open to the south, under which to protect themselves from bad weather. Plenty of good corn fodder or hay in winter, and grass when it comes, and as long as it lasts, will keep them whilst unbroke, in a healthy, growing condition, which is far better than keeping them very fat to force their growth beyond what is natural; for overgrown horses, like overgrown men, rarely, if ever, have hardihood, vigor, and activity in proportion to their size. In fact, very large horses are objectionable, for all purposes, except slow and heavy drafts. The gentling of colts should commence soon after they are foaled, and continue until they are backed. Frequent handling, occasional salting or feeding them out of your hand, and stroking their necks are all good practices. From two to three years old, they should be accustomed by degrees, to the saddle and bridle; a light snaffle is best. Thus treated, the breaking becomes so easy, that they will rarely play any tricks, and may be soon taught, even to stand fire, by shooting off a gun or pistol, for a few days, just as they commence eating. In a word, uniformly kind, gentle treatment by their master, will always make such good, docile, gentle horses, that they will often follow him, like his dog, and will manifest equal regard for his person.

All the general directions for the treatment of horses in England will suit quite as well for the horses of our own country. But the articles of food being somewhat different with us, I will now add a few remarks on that subject. In most of our states, the chief food for horses is Indian corn and the fodder thereof. Both are usually fed away in the most careless, extravagant, and wasteful manner—the corn being given in the ears, and the fodder in bundles, which are thrown untied into the horse-racks or on the ground. Much, then, is wasted by being trampled under foot, and so dirtied that the horse rejects it, whilst many of the grains of corn pass through his body undigested, and of course, render him no service whatever. He also loses all the benefit of the cobs, which he rarely eats when whole, although they make an excellent food, if ground up with the grain. This mode of feeding is much the most general, notwithstanding it has been indisputably proved by actual and numerous experiments, that to give the corn and cob ground together, which is called *cob-hominy*, and the fodder chopped in a cutting-box, not only saves more than enough to pay the extra expenses

of grinding and cutting, but actually keeps the horse in better condition than the same quantity of corn and fodder given in the usual way. Moreover, it is a cheaper food than any other of which grain, either whole or crushed, forms a part. Take oats for example, which are the most common, where corn is not used, and let us estimate the former at forty and the latter at sixty cents a bushel, which I think a fair general average in the states wherein corn is a staple crop. Now as only half the cob-hominy is grain, the mixture will cost only thirty cents a bushel, and is generally deemed fully equal in nutritive qualities to a bushel of oats. If these also be crushed, we must add about four cents to their cost, and the difference between the two kinds of ground food, (the chopped fodder being the same in both cases,) will be about 14 cents per bushel, in favor of cob-hominy. Suppose then, that one gallon, three times a day, is enough, as experience has proved it to be, for an ordinary sized horse, with eighteen or twenty bundles of fodder, the saving in one week, by feeding with cob-hominy, will be a fraction over thirty-six cents, or nearly nineteen dollars a year for each horse, which is the annual interest of rather more than \$315. Yet not one in a hundred of us ever think of saving it! Few southern and western men who are "well off" (as the saying is,) keep less than three or four horses that do no farm work, and this they do at an additional yearly expense, when oats and unchopped fodder are their food, of 57 dollars for three, and 75 dollars for four horses, rather than be at the small trouble of having their fodder chopped, and their ears of corn ground into cob-hominy. Ten or twelve poor children might be annually schooled for that sum. For horses that are often hard ridden and rapidly travelled, oats are generally deemed better than corn, as less heating; but a greater quantity of them must be given, in the proportion of about one and a half gallons of oats to one of corn at each feed. Under such usage, green food should never be given if avoidable. But when the horse can rest for a few days some may be allowed him, in small quantities, by way of medicine. Any kind of grass that a horse will eat, may answer the purpose, but lucerne and clover of the first cutting are deemed best—the second always salavates—an effect, by the way, for which no cause, I believe, has yet been discovered. Pre-supposing that a horse has a plenty of wholesome food and proper grooming, if you would give him a finer coat than these alone can produce, let half a pint of sound wheat or a small handful of brown sugar be mixed with his food, about once in every six or eight days, for a few weeks, and the object will be attained far better than by blanketing, which always makes him more liable to take cold, when exposed to bad weather, as he sometimes must necessarily be. On long journeys, in hot weather give your horse a double feed at night; in the morning travel 16 or 20 miles before you feed him again, then do it lightly and after he is perfectly cool. Give a few quarts of soft water both before and after his food, then resume your journey and go 15 or 20 miles farther. This will enable you to stop early every evening, without any night riding, and will give both yourself and your horses a long rest to recruit your strength. If your horse be sound, you may thus travel him hundreds of miles without danger of his failing.

Farm horses may be kept in good order at much less expense; for they may be fed, when unemployed, upon any of the roots which it is customary to give them in England. In addition to these, we have the pumpkin and its varieties, all of which are good food for horses, but the seeds should always be taken out, as they are powerfully diuretic. If such food be at first rejected horses may soon be taught to eat it, by mixing a little salt with it, and offering them nothing else for a few days. To this should be added, as soon as they will eat such a mixture, from thirty to forty pounds of chopped provender, for every twenty-four hours, and this may be made either of well cured corn tops, blades, hay, wheat, oats, or rye straw, or chaff. Corn shucks, (which is the southern name for the covering of the ears,) answer well to mix when chopped up, with the roots or pumpkins; if they are salted as they are put up and kept dry. Another very good long-forage peculiar to our country, consists of the various kinds of Indian pea-vines. These make excellent food for farm horses, if exposed to the sun until they are somewhat wilted, then stacked in alternate layers with the straw of either wheat, rye, or oats, and each layer sprinkled with salt, as they are stacked. Thus fed and protected from bad weather by warm shelters, open only to the south, and well covered with any kind of thatch, or

corn tops or loose straw, farm horses may be kept healthy and in good order throughout the southern states, without their owners incurring the expense of wooden or brick stables for them. Stalls, however, should be made for them under the shelters, with divisions high and close enough to prevent their fighting, and in those they should be tied while eating. Their mangers or troughs should be wider and deeper, than when racks also are used although they never should be, or lazy hostlers will be sure to avail themselves of them, if not closely watched. When put to constant farm work, horses should have only dry food, three times a day. It may consist either of bran, shorts, cob-hominy, ground rye, oats, broom corn, or oats mixed with chopped stuff in the proportions already mentioned—that is, about thirty-five pounds for horses of common size, and forty pounds for the largest. But after the grass is in plenty, and as long as it last, (if it does not salavate) they may be turned out of nights and rest-days, although if your pastures are large, more time is lost every morning in catching them and getting ready for work, than would amply compensate, if spent in farm labor, for the expense of keeping them up, especially should you have any grass to give them a moderate quantity in lieu of a portion of their dry food. To fatten a horse rapidly, his fodder or hay should always be chopped and steamed, before it is mixed with the meal of either corn, oats, or rye, and as much should be given him, three times a day, as he will eat without leaving any. Give him also salt alone as often as he will eat it, and soft water at least thrice a day, but always with some meal of either of the above mentioned grains stirred up with it. A small quantity of ground Indian peas will add much to the nutritive properties of his food; and thus treated, with moderate daily exercise, in good weather, the process of fattening will soon be completed, provided the horse be in health at the commencement.

I fear that some of your readers perhaps, may deem the foregoing details relative to horses, more minute than they need be, and possibly may think me somewhat officious in giving them. But should they be disposed thus to condemn me, I must beg them to recollect before they pass sentence, that all I have written on the subject has been communicated at the request of yourselves and one of your correspondents. It is true that this request was made to your contributors generally, and therefore it was not my special business to comply with it. Still I have ventured to make the attempt, and should it bring me into any scrape, I hereby give you and your North-Carolina friend fair notice that I shall call upon you both lustily for help. If either of you should want farther information in regard to horses, let me strongly recommend to you "The Horse Book," for in addition to all that I have said, you will find a prescription for all their diseases, and directions for correcting every fault which can be corrected.

ON CIDER MAKING.

From the London Farmer's Magazine.

Dumbleton, August 23rd, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—In conformity to the request of the Winchcomb Farmers' Club you kindly transmitted to me, I give you the process of making my best cider and perry, and in as few words as I am able to convey it.

The apples being ripe and laid in a heap a fortnight, exposed to the weather, uncovered, about eighteen inches deep, they are then ground in the cider-mill, which consists of a circular stone in form of a solid broad wheel, about 4½ feet in diameter, 14 inches wide, and weights about 18 cwt.; is supported on its edge, and drawn by a horse in a circular trough of stone, about 8 feet 9 inches in diameter, and about the depth of 12 inches, including the wooden rim upon it, which is three inches, and much like a bark-mill. In this trough near two bushels of apples are ground at a time, with a handful of charcoal strewed amongst them, until the kernels and rinds are broken small, as much of the strength of the cider depends upon it. This fact was proved in the Agricultural Report of the Rev. John Duncomb, in 1813, by an experiment made by Dr. Symonds, of Hereford. "He made one hoghead entirely from the rinds and cores of apples, and another from the pulp of the same fruit. The former was of the most unusual strength, and high-flavored; the latter was watery, and possessed not one recommendation."

A horse with a man and boy will grind sufficient pomace to make two hogheads of cider in a day, which is left in open tubs twenty-four hours. It is then pressed

between several haircloths by a strong screw-press, and the cider is taken to the filtering house, and put into a hoghead or longer vessel. In a few days it will ferment, and throw up the must. When that appears, it is drawn off into tubs, and about one pound of pulverized charcoal is stirred in it, and is left for some hours, or until the next day, when it is put into the dropping bags to line and to stop the fermentation; and with one dozen made with this calico of sixpence the yard, suspended from frames, the cider is passed through, being previously dredged inside with pulverized charcoal. These dropping bags are in the form of ordinary jelly bags, and their hoops are fourteen inches in the clear. For a short time the cider will run muddy through the bags—by continuing to fill them it will soon become clear. The muddy cider in the tubs is then removed.

From one to two hogheads a day will fine by the process, but some fruit fines much quicker than other: the apples should not be too mellow; and pears when quite ripe should be ground as soon as collected. Apples with yellow pulps, and red and yellow make the best cider—green apples the worst. The cider you call "delicious" was made with pears, Blenheim oranges, and bromleys, mixed with equal quantities.

The dropping bags must be replaced by clean ones the next morning to filter the cider left.

The cider being now fine, with the full flavor of the fruit, it is put into a cask in a cool cellar with the bung off. Within a few days another fermentation will commence, and the cider will have a pearly whiteness, being the commencement of the acetous fermentation. As soon as perceived, it must be run through the charcoal bags as before, but it will pass through four of them quite clear in less time than it previously ran through the twelve. It is then put into the cask, and left with the bung off until March, but should any fermentation be afterwards perceived, it must be drawn off to stop it, and returned to the same cask or another.

In making the common cider, it is carried to the cellar direct from the cider mill, and is left to its natural fermentations until December, when it is bunged close. But if any part of the best be wished to be preserved for the use of the family, it can be filtered in the cellar after throwing out the must.

Every vessel used must be quite clean, and free from the acids of bad cider or other liquors in the wood, or the whole will be spoiled.

The first fermentation is the vinous, the second the acetous, and the last the putrefactive; the use of the charcoal dropping bags is to fine the cider and stop the fermentation of the vinous process, and which it does effectually; and in the same manner all wines can be fined and the fermentation stopped whenever required, and the flavor of the fruit preserved. But these charcoal dropping bags are also valuable to cleanse impure water at sea; impure river water which supplies large towns, and soft water for washing, by removing the soot and dirt from it. That they have been only partially used since the years of their discovery, notwithstanding the cost of each bag does not exceed sevenpence, can arise, I fancy, only from the common practice of rejecting every thing that is new for a while, however good and useful for general comforts, until good sense triumphs over the prejudices of vanity.

Ever, my dear sir, your's sincerely,

JAMES RICHARDSON.

To Edward Holland, Esq.,
Chairman of the Winchcomb Farmers' Club.

THE EGG TRADE.—Mr. Alfred McLellen, of Brunswick, has forwarded to the Boston market the present season, 18,000 dozen of eggs.—The price has averaged not far from 11 cents per dozen. This is but a single instance on a limited scale, of what may be done by systematic jobbing in the productions of our state. Heretofore, Eastern eggs have been in bad odor in Boston, for the simple reason that there has been no regular business made of shipping them to market. Small lots have lain so long in the country stores, that when they have at length reached the market, their reputation has been below par. This course of business necessarily enhances the price to domestic consumers, but if the producers (the farmers, not the hens) are well remunerated, the general prosperity is promoted.—Portland Advertiser.

A sale of most of Col. Jacques' stock of "Cream Pot breed of Cattle" is to take place at Boston on the 11th January.

GREAT YIELDS OF CORN.—"The Union Agriculturist," published at Chicago, Illinois, gives us the following account of three most extraordinary crops of Corn, and while we are gratified in being able to publish statements so well attested as are the present, we must be permitted to express our unfeigned regret, that Col. Walker had not been more particular in detailing all that related to the culture of the respective kinds. To say that his ground "was highly manured at an expense of about \$3 per acre," is to convey to the distant reader a very imperfect idea of the quantity used; for what one farmer would consider "highly manured," would not, by some amateur farmers, be looked upon as the beginning of that operation, while others would shrug up their shoulders in perfect horror of the crop being burnt up. Now when the Col. tells us, that the expense was "about \$3 per acre," we have a definite idea of the cost, but still as to quantity, a most essential point, by the bye, we are left as much in the dark as we should be, had his communication been written in Chinese characters. We know that \$3 would buy in this market, six double horse-cart loads of stable manure, but what the value of the article is at Belvidere, Illinois, is altogether a parable unto us. The ground the Col. says was "lightly ploughed"—had he stated the character of his ground, whether clay, clay-loam, sandy-loam, &c. his information on this head would have been much more satisfactory, nor would it have been amiss had he stated the depth to which the ground was turned up, as what might be considered light ploughing in his neighborhood, would be held to be heavy ploughing with some of the anti-break-till-pan-philosophers, a very numerous sect in divers parts of these United States. Again—the ground was "otherwise prepared in the ordinary manner." The ordinary manner of preparing corn ground in Illinois, may be, and doubtless is, well known to the farmers within her borders, but as, even in this time-honored business, there are persons who differ in their modes, it might have been germane to the subject, had the Colonel told us in what that ordinary manner consisted. Nor would it have been inopportune to have communicated something about the manner of cultivating it—the period of planting; number of times of working it; whether with the hoe and plough—whether it was hilled, or cultivated flat, or whether the harrow and cultivator were the implements used. And as the Col. was influenced by the laudable desire of testing the relative productive merits of three kinds of corn, it would have been satisfactory to know, whether the grounds experimented upon were new or old, low or high land, what the preceding crop, &c.

We have not made these remarks in a carping spirit, but purely from a desire to subserve the agricultural interests, and as it is never too late to do a good thing rightly, we yet hope to see a more full and detailed account from the pen of Col. Walker, who deserves credit for the results of his experiments.

With these remarks we will let the Col. be his own historian.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.
From the Union Agriculturist.

Belvidere, Oct. 18, 1841.

Mr. Editor.—Last spring at the usual planting season, I selected from the varieties of Indian Corn most approved in this part of the State, the following kinds for seed, viz:—Chinese tree corn, 12 rowed; Yellow dent, 12 rowed; New Jersey, 8 rowed; for the purpose of ascertaining which would yield the best with the same culture. The result with reference to the experiment is of little importance; but the great crop unexpectedly realized, may perhaps be considered worthy of publication in your valuable journal.

The ground was highly manured at an expense of about \$3 per acre, lightly ploughed and otherwise prepared in the ordinary manner. The seed was planted in hills four feet apart; number of kernels to the hill not remembered. The crop is harvested and the result is as follows: Of the Chinese tree corn, 12 rowed, one hundred sixty

nine and a half bushels shelled: The yellow dent, 12 rowed, one hundred and seventy bushels shelled, to the acre: New Jersey, 8 rowed, ninety-nine and three quarters bushels shelled, to the acre.

Manure Valuable.—I believe that this is the greatest crop on record; and furnishes a complete refutation of the popular doctrine, that our tillage lands produce equally as well without as with the application of manure. Your readers can judge whether the greatly increased crop above described, would sufficiently compensate for the labor expended in preparing the land in the manner described.

It may well be regretted that every where throughout this region of country such vast heaps of manure are suffered to go to waste when they might be turned to so profitable account.

"Brown" Corn.—I planted this season a small patch of the "Brown Corn" so celebrated in New England. It was got in very late and received very little attention while growing.—Not having measured it, I cannot give the number of bushels to the acre; but from appearance of the grain, as well as from the representations of those who have tried it, I am of the opinion that it will one day supersede every other variety. For a minute description of this species and observations on its culture, vide the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, Vol. 1, Nos. 10 and 11.

JOEL WALKER.

NOTE.—Were it not that Col. Walker's name is sufficient proof to us of the correctness of any statement, we should hesitate publishing such an account as the above. But we believe it as fully as though we had seen the corn harvested and measured. To be sure there was no mistake, he measured it twice.

Are there not others who can also furnish proof of the value of manure? Such a statement as the above, from a practical farmer, is worth a whole page of theorising.

THE "BROWN CORN"—The following is Gov. Hill's account of the Brown Corn referred to by Col. Walker:

"The Brown corn from the Winnipissaukee lake. From a crop of corn which received a second premium of the Stratford Agricultural Society one year ago having yielded one hundred and seven bushels to the acre, I procured ten bushels of seed corn last winter, which was distributed in various places. Some of this corn suffered from dampness and exposure on its way after it left Concord: in other cases it was soaked either before or after it was put in the ground, and did not spring to vegetation. I planted myself on about three acres one bushel of the seed, generally at three kernels in the hill; and there was scarcely a failure. The excellence of this corn consists in its large kernel and full ear, filling after it is shelled nearly an equal space with the corn and cob—its great quantity of ears in proportion to the bulk of stalk, and its early maturity. A portion of my field was in the sand of the river bank where about twenty loads of coarse winter manure to the acre only were spread before planting: here the corn came to maturity earlier, and the crop is less. But on that part of the field manured two seasons in succession, where there was less sand and more strength, the crop of corn is as heavy as it may well be: it ripened so as to be out of danger from frost on the 1st of September, and is nearest to early ripening of any kind of corn within my knowledge to the diminutive Canada corn, which produces less than half in quantity upon the same ground, and which requires so great a stock of patience to gather and husk in quantities. This Brown corn carried South will be quite as sure of an ample space of time to grow in a short season perhaps as any other. We had better pay a four-fold price for seed corn raised and brought to us from the distance of one hundred miles North than to have the gift of the same kind of corn brought to us from a climate which either by elevation or distance on the map measures the climate of two degrees South.

"We have heretofore published in the Visitor, from under the hand of Mr. Brown himself, the manner in which he raises these great crops of corn. He does it by putting upon the land double the usual quantity of manure, and by bestowing as much labor upon a single acre as is ordinarily bestowed upon two and three acres. The soil upon these islands—not alluvion, but common rocky land with a hard pan or subsoil, is probably of that kind on which manure and cultivation will have their greatest effect; the same may be said of most of the swelled hill lands in Meredith, Gilmanton, Barnstead and other towns in Strafford county.

"Mr. Brown's preparation, according to our recollection, is, to take land which had been broken up from the sward and planted once with potatoes, with a first application of some twelve or fifteen loads of coarse manure before planting. After the first crop is taken off, apply twelve or fifteen loads of manure and plough it in deep in the fall. The next spring, plough in at a less depth some fifteen to twenty loads more of fine manure. In this way the whole soil for from six to ten inches deep is pulverised and feels the effect of the manure. In addition to these advantages, Mr. Brown has an excellent kind of corn adapted to a Northern climate, which he has been improving for several years, and which will come to maturity in three months from the time of planting. If we could be sure of a season of four months free from frost, there are other larger kinds of corn—the Dutton twelve and sixteen rowed, or the long eight rowed ear called the Parker corn, for example—that might grow more upon the acre than the Brown corn.—But in land prepared as he prepares his, with rows three feet apart, and the hills in the rows placed at the distance of two feet each from the other, and three stalks to the hill—we do not believe there is a kind of corn in the country that will, year in and year out, produce a greater quantity on the same ground. Mr. Brown's kind yields larger ears and more in quantity of corn in proportion to the size of the stalk, than any other kind within our observation.

"But Mr. Brown's crop of one hundred and sixteen bushels to the acre was not the largest crop of corn raised this year in New Hampshire. The green islands, which stud the charming Winnipissaukee, bear away the palm for the greatest crops of corn. Mr. Robert Lambrey, whose farm is on the same island with Mr. Brown's, within the limits of the town of Moultonborough, has raised this year from one acre, one hundred and thirty-one bushels and seven quarts, "estimated in the usual way by measuring all in a basket and stelling one basket full." Some grains of allowance must be made for this mode of measuring, as the persons who harvested the corn would naturally feel an interest to pack the basket to be shelled quite as close as any basket which was not shelled. Mr. Paul P. Pillsbury lives on Cow Island, situated in the town of Tuftonborough, some few miles eastward of Long Island on the same lake shore; and his crop of corn, measured in the same way as that of Mr. Lambrey, was one hundred and thirty bushels to the acre.

"Mr. Lambrey and Mr. Pillsbury have each sent to the editor of the Monthly Visitor a trace of the corn raised on their respective lots; the samples are the most beautiful we have ever seen. Both kinds of corn are in some respects similar, being a mixture resembling partly the Dutton and partly the Brown corn. Mr. Lambrey's corn has the nearest resemblance of the Brown kind—the kernels have a varnished exterior with the same elegant blazed tinge—a part is eight, and a part ten and twelve rowed. The ears are larger than the Brown corn—the kernels are smaller, but the cob is larger. In Mr. Pillsbury's sample the ears are large, but not as long as the other—the color of the corn is a lighter yellow, the kernels something smaller, and the cob larger, especially at the stump end. In both samples the ears of corn are covered to the tips, and there was a beautiful uniformity of kernel from one end of the ear to the other."

THE SILK CULTURE.—We have seen, with pleasure, during the last few months, numerous instances of the successful prosecution of this business the present year in various parts of our country. We believe the day is not very distant when it will form a branch of the husbandry of most of the enterprising agriculturists in the United States. The culture is one peculiarly adapted to the females and younger members of farmers' families, and will ere long, we trust, find favor with every notable housewife in the land, who has at command an acre of ground.

The following notices will show, that, whatever the croakers about silk-humbugs may say to the contrary, that female sagacity will ultimately put their sneers to rest:

"**Silk.**—Miss Rapp, of Economy, has received a premium of \$600 for the silk she has produced, having raised this season 3,500 pounds of cocoons."—*German Tele.*

And we would ask, at what other business, could a young lady, in a few months, have realized an equal amount of money?

Again—the following communication will show that another lady of intelligence, enterprise and patriotism has demonstrated that the business is profitable. Two such women are worth more to the country than all the cavilling, croaking male drones between the Kennebec and Columbia rivers:

The Silk Culture—Mr. Snow: I have read the advertisement of the Silk Reel in the Farmer, and if agreeable, Mr. Holt would oblige the public by giving a description of it, and price. I have a quantity of worms this summer, and would part of the cocoons, and manufactured some sewing silk, which is pronounced equal to any imported. I am satisfied every farmer's family will find it profitable by attending to the business. I shall feed some thousand worms next year. **PATTY A. CADY.**

Farmer's Creek, Lapeer Co. Sept. 10. Wes. Far.

We have noticed from time to time, the results of experiments to introduce the culture of Tobacco in different sections of country where it had not hitherto been attempted, and the success that had attended them—but we had little expectation of hearing of a profitable result in the region designated in the annexed paragraph:

TOBACCO IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Times states that Col. Phelps, of Warehouse Point, cultivated fifty acres of tobacco the past year, and raised at least that number of tons, which, at ten cents a pound, amounts, says the Times, to \$10,000. Several of the towns in the neighborhood of Windsor cultivate tobacco to a very considerable extent, many of the farmers planting from one to three acres, and making profitable crops.

We deem it our duty to keep our numerous readers in the Tobacco and Cotton-growing States, advised of the encroachments making upon their hitherto undisputed province, in order that they may be stirred up to meet the danger with which they are threatened, and to be prepared by a gradual introduction of other objects of culture, in connection with those upon which their reliance are now placed, and thus save themselves, or rather their posterity, from the evils which may overtake them.

We are not croakers—we look beyond the present hour—The Wise Man hath said, "that which has been will be again, and there is nothing new under the Sun." All history teaches how nations and kingdoms have risen and fallen by incidental circumstances—often from the introduction of a single object of agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, or the discovery of some new channel of intercommunication—between nations, states and cities—The facts which are presented from time to time, may be considered as but trifling matters—yet we need not appeal to Rome and Greece of ancient date, to prove how from small events the mightiest results have been obtained, affecting vitally, the remotest ends of the earth—the history of our own country, familiar to every one, shows "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Who entertained an idea of the kind, that the forcible destruction of a few chests of tea in the harbor of Boston, was but the forerunner of that grand drama which resulted in the birth of a nation which in less than the period of one generation, commands the admiration and respect of the whole world. But to the subject immediately calling for this notice: and we will find that similar results have been produced in the article of cotton in the States of this union—and we now find by the statistics furnished in McCulloh's Dictionary, as quoted below, that the quantity of cotton imported into Bombay amounted in extent in the past year, to more than America produced up to the year 1826, and more than was consumed in England during the same year. We commend these facts to the consideration of the statesman and the philanthropist, as well as to the planters immediately interested in the matter.

From the Bombay Times, June 23d, 1840.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

On examining into the supplies of cotton brought to this market during the twelve months ending 31st of May, we find that the result is well calculated to astonish those

who have not been marking the progressive increase of this product, but have been dwelling with fancied security on the recollection of what used to constitute a large supply for us; viz: 200 to 250,000 bales. It appears, then, that from the first of June, 1840, to the first of June, 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay have amounted to 174,212,755 pounds; or, on the previous average, of 3½ cwt. to the bale, 478,606 bales, little short of half a million of screwed bales! This is a larger quantity than America produced up to the year 1826, and more than was consumed in England during the same year. In 1825, the entire products of the United States amounted to only 169,860,000 pounds, though twelve years after, it had reached 444,224,537 pounds.—(Vide McC's Dict.)

As a further encouragement to the cultivators, we may state that the consumption of East India cotton in Great Britain has increased in a greater ratio than that of any quality whatever. In 1816, at which period the average of American Upland was 18½d., and Surat at 15½d., all the consumption of American was 4,036 bales, and East India 207 bales per week. In 1839, when the average price of Upland was 7 5-8d and Surat at 5½d., the consumption of American was 15,644 bales, and East India 2,142 bales per week; the increase, in twenty-three years, of the last mentioned, being in the ratio of 1 to 10. In the same period, the consumption of Egyptian, Brazil and West India varieties has not doubled.

From the London Literary Gazette, September 11 1841.

INDIAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Connected with this subject we rejoice to see that measures are being successfully taken to form a national intercommunication of valuable products and manufactures between England and her mighty eastern empire. This has been long and most strangely neglected; and it would have been well worth while to establish a board of commission, with government influence and authority, to direct and superintend so important a concern. As it is, the stimulus appears to have been given by the committee on trade, &c. emanating from the Royal Asiatic Society; whose proceedings have had a most beneficial effect both at home and in India. We now learn that experiments on the cultivation of cotton are promising the greatest results; and that other branches of industry are all being improved and promoted by European skill and encouragement. The Himalayan fine has been acclimated, and found extensively useful; and the "prodigious" lucerne, and other nutritious grasses, of which travellers have spoken in such high terms of praise, are also introduced with every prospect of adding much to our agricultural prosperity. Teas, coffees, silks, and hundreds of fruits, gums, dyes, medicines, and other precious articles of commerce remain yet to be cultivated, and interchanged in abundance, to the incalculable advantage of both countries.

§ The article headed "*New Manure*," which is subjoined, may be turned to profitable account in many districts of our country contiguous to tan-yards. The articles mentioned, however, as "*new manure*," possess any thing else than novelty, as the hair of animals and tanners bark have been known and used as such for upwards of a century; the first named is a most powerful fertilizer, indeed, and we know of nothing superior to it as a manure for potatoes. The latter, in its crude state, is one of the best vegetable substances that can be used to reduce the tenacity of stiff clays. When decomposed, if mixed with equal portions of stable manure and ashes, it acts with great power—or if used alone will prove of great service.

NEW MANURE.—Immediately adjoining the farm I occupy is a tanyard, with about 20 acres of poor clay land attached. It is so situated that I can from my fields survey the whole at a glance. A few years since, I observed a small piece in the middle of one of the fields, which was at the time tilled to wheat, looking very luxuriant; knowing that no manure heap had been placed there, I went to examine the cause, when the tanner, who is an experimental farmer on a small scale, informed me that he had taken from the yard four or five barrels of waste hair and spread it upon this spot of about two land yards. I have watched it narrowly from that time to this; the wheat grew so strong that at harvest it was so lain as to be of little value. Oats followed wheat, and it was very visible in the clover. The field is now again in wheat; I have just been to see if there are any remains of it, but

it being wheat after potatoes, and sown late, it is not very observable, although I think it is still visible. He has this year carried the experiment to some extent; both as a manure for wheat and as a top-dressing for clover, on both of which it has an astonishing effect. He has likewise turned to account the rotten tan from the yard, by placing it thick on the orchards, and seldom fails of a good crop of apples; the trees look very healthy, and throw their shoots very strong. He is now drawing the waste tan on the roads, to be trodden up, preparatory to its being used as manure for land.—*Dr. Dobie, in the Mark-lane Express.*

EGYPTIAN PLAN OF CORRECTING A VICIOUS HABIT IN A HORSE—Buckhardt says that he has seen vicious horses cured of the habit of biting, in Egypt, by presenting to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire. The pain, remarks this author, which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, cures him, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit. It is upon the same principle that boiled or roasted eggs are given hot to dogs addicted to sucking them. We have knowledge of two or three instances, in which the latter animal have been thus cured; but, such is our fondness for the horse, that we should not like to see the mutton-cure administered to him. Man owes too much of his comforts—too many of his pleasures—to this noble and generous animal, to inflict cruel punishments upon him, for the correction of faults entailed upon him by bad education.

ON RAISING POTATOES FROM SEED.—Having been frequently asked how to raise potatoes from the seeds of the balls, and believing it very important to produce new varieties by this process, I will describe my mode of doing it. When the balls are ripe, mash them, wash out the seeds, dry and lay them away for use. Sow them like carrots or parsnips, and keep the plants free from weeds. Each stalk will have one potato, and seldom more than two. They vary in size, but are not often larger than a pigeon's egg.

Care should be taken when digging them, to notice whether two or more belong to any of the stalks. Two or more belonging to one stalk are of one kind and variety, and should be secured in one paper, and planted in one hill. I believe that there are as many sorts or varieties as there are stalks the first year.

Save only the largest and best shaped,—preferring the kidney shaped. Plant them fifteen inches apart, with only one potato in a hill except when more than one belonged to one stalk. You will then have as many sorts as you have hills.

When you dig them, keep the different sorts separate, and save only the best. The next spring, plant all belonging to one hill, and then put down a stake; then all from another hill, and put down another stake; and so of the rest.

In this manner I have obtained fourteen bushels of one sort the fourth year. The labor is but little, and I think the advantages are great.

I am, Sir, your obliged and ob't servant,

Bridgewater, Nov. 27th, 1841.

S. W.

The preceding complete description of the method pursued by our correspondent will enable any one that is disposed, to produce new varieties for himself.—*Ploughman.*

INDIAN PEA.—Pull up the vines when fully grown; expose them to the sun until they are somewhat wilted, but not dried; then stack them in alternate layers with straw, either of wheat, oats, or rye, sprinkling a little common salt on each layer of the vines; and top the whole with a sufficient quantity of straw to prevent the stacks from leaking. This process converts the layers of straw into a provender nearly equal to the vines themselves; and the whole soon becomes a richer long forage for farm horses, cattle, and sheep, than any kind of hay or corn-fodder, and may easily be made on farms destitute of meadow land. The vines of all the varieties of Indian pea might be thus cured; and since all will produce, on poor land, a heavier growth than any other plant which we could cultivate for hay; on such land, no farmer need ever want long forage enough for his stock, unless he keeps more than he ought to do.—*Farmer's Register.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE U. STATES.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture from the different sections of the United States was held, pursuant to public notice, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 15th of December, 1841; when,

On motion of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was appointed President of the meeting; and the Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. Edmond Deberry, of North Carolina, Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware, Joseph Gates, Esq. of the District of Columbia, Benjamin V. French, Esq. of Massachusetts, and Jas. T. Gifford, Esq. of Illinois, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, and Robert E. Horner, of New Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

The President, having very ably and pointedly addressed the Convention, appointed the following Committee to present the Constitution of the Society, viz. Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of D. C., Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Zadoc Casey, of Illinois, Hon. G. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, John Jones, Esq. of Delaware, Peter Thatcher, Esq. of Massachusetts, and C. F. Mercer, Esq. of Florida, who, after having required for a few moments, reported the following Constitution, which was read and adopted:

The style of this society shall be "The Agricultural Society of the United States." Its objects shall be to improve the condition of American husbandry, and from its central position to serve as a medium of communication and of action with other agricultural societies throughout the Union.

Article 1. This society shall consist of such members as shall, at the formation of the same, sign the Constitution, and pay to the treasurer two dollars, and one dollar annually thereafter as long as they shall continue members.

Article 2. Any citizen of the United States may become a member of this society by paying the fees required for membership.

Article 3. Any agricultural society in the United States shall become an auxiliary society upon paying to the treasurer the sum of ten dollars, upon application, and five dollars annually thereafter; and each auxiliary society shall receive no less than five printed copies of the annual proceedings of this society, and shall also be represented by such delegate or delegates as they may appoint to the annual meetings of this society, and on all questions to be decided by the society, such delegation shall be entitled to ten votes.

Article 4. Any person paying to the treasurer ten dollars, shall receive a diploma of membership for life.

Article 5. The officers of this society shall consist of one President, one Vice President from each State and Territory, and one from District of Columbia, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Control, consisting of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Article 6. The President, and in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the society. By the concurrence of the Board of Control, he may call special meetings of the society, giving public notice thereof by advertisement, at least three weeks before said meeting. He shall draw all drafts on the treasurer for monies paid out, which drafts shall be countersigned by the Recording Secretary; and the treasurer shall at the next annual meeting make a full statement of all receipts and expenditures, setting forth as well the items as the amount thereof.

Article 7. The Vice Presidents of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and of the District of Columbia, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Control, provided no act shall be done by said Board without the presence of a quorum of the original Board.

Article 8. The Recording Secretary shall keep a full record of all the proceedings of the Society, and supervise the publication of them as may be directed.

Article 9. The Corresponding Secretary may be one of the five members constituting the Board of Control, and in addition to conducting all the correspondence of the Society, shall keep a record of all expenditures ordered by said Board, and, in short, perform for said Board all the purposes of a secretary, and shall receive such compensation therefor as said Board, with the consent of the President, may allow.

Article 10. The Board of Control shall consist of five members, living in, or at a convenient distance from this city, who shall perform all the executive duties necessary

to the purposes of the Society, not specifically assigned to other officers. They shall avail themselves of all the means in their power to become acquainted with the agriculture of foreign countries, and through such aid as they may be able to receive from our diplomatic agents abroad, as well as our consuls, shall, if consistent with the pecuniary means of the Society, introduce from abroad whatever they may think materially calculated to improve the agriculture of this country, whether it consists of information as to new and improved modes of culture, seeds, plants, additional articles of cultivation, agricultural implements, or domestic animals; the disposition of which shall be made at the first annual meeting of the Society.

Article 11. The Board of Control shall also use the necessary means of having a large exhibition, at each annual meeting, of improved agricultural implements and machinery, with full and public trial of the same;—of improved stocks of all kinds, and particularly of inviting the exhibition of such animals as have taken premiums at other agricultural shows, with a view of testing the superiority of prize animals themselves;—also, of the different breeds of animals, for the purpose of comparing the advantages of each. They shall affix to such exhibitions such premiums as they shall adjudge suitable, appointing such judges as they may select to award the same, which judges shall not only assign their preferences, but shall draw up a detailed report of their several examinations, setting forth fully a description of the articles or animals adjudged, and the grounds upon which their preferences are awarded.

Article 12. It shall further be the duty of the Board of Control, when they think it expedient, to procure a model of such implements, and machinery as may have received a premium, to be kept in some suitable and convenient place, selected as an agricultural repository, for the inspection of the public, and particularly of members of the Society.

Article 13. The said Board may also award premiums for prize essays, to be read before the society, for well conducted and well reported experiments in Agriculture, having reference in the same to the prevailing Agricultural productions of the different sections of the Union.

Article 14. The said Board shall give due notice by advertisement, of the time and place of such exhibitions, the premiums to be awarded, and the committee by whom they are to be awarded, and for the expense attending the discharge of the duties herein imposed, they shall draw requisitions on the President, setting forth, severally, the items of expense, which requisitions shall be recorded by the Recording Secretary, and the President, if he approves the same, shall thereupon issue his draft on the Treasurer for the amount.

Article 15. The said Board shall also be instructed to make efforts to obtain funds for the establishment of an Agricultural school, in the District of Columbia, and appurtenant thereto, a course of Public Lectures on Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Entomology, as appropriate sciences to the great business of Agriculture, which, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall, in the language of SMITHSON, be set apart forever "as an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Article 16. The Board of Control shall procure an appropriate seal for the Society, to be attached to diplomas or other documents or instruments which may be issued to honorary members or other persons, under the directions of the Society. They shall fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise, either in their own body, or the list of the officers, to continue until the next general meeting.

Article 17. In further aid of the purpose of this society, the said board shall invite some suitable person to establish an agricultural publication in this city, and shall also petition Congress for the incorporation of this society.

Article 18. The first general meeting of this society shall be in the city of Washington, on the first Wednesday in May next, and thereafter at such times as the society may direct.

Article 19. All monies paid to the treasurer either for subscriptions or as donations to the society, shall be deposited to the society's credit, in such bank or institution as the board of control may direct, and can only be withdrawn upon the requisition of the President or acting President, countersigned by the secretary and treasurer.

Article 20. This constitution shall be amended only by a vote of two thirds of all the members present at an

annual meeting of the society—but the board of control may by the aid of the President, establish any needful bye-laws for the better order of the society, not incompatible with this constitution—which bye-laws may at any time, be amended by a majority of the society present.

Article 21. Elections for all officers of the society shall be held by ballot at every general meeting thereof—but until an election at the general meeting in May next, the following persons shall be a committee to appoint the officers herein before mentioned, and to make publication of the same, in ten days from this time.

On motion, J. S. Skinner, Esq. Hon. D. H. Lewis, and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth were appointed a committee to wait upon the Chairman, and solicit a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Mr. Torrey, of Mass. it was

Resolved, That the Board of Control of the Society be instructed to present a petition to the present Congress of the United States to set apart the Smithsonian bequest for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, Hon. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, Hon. William C. Rivers, of Virginia, Hon. Wm. C. Johnson, of Maryland, Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. John Hastings, of Ohio, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of the District of Columbia, John S. Skinner, Esq. of the District of Columbia, and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, were appointed a Committee to select the Officers of the Society provided for in the Constitution, to serve until the regular election in May next.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That subscription papers be left with the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, and with the Secretaries of this meeting, where persons desirous of becoming members may enrol their names.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the District.

And the Convention adjourned.

J. F. CALLAN, } Secretaries.
R. E. HORNER }

¶ The Committee appointed above (of which Mr. WOODBURY is Chairman) will meet in the room of the Committee of Finance of the Senate on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

¶ Persons wishing to join the Society will find subscription papers with the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Secretaries of the meeting.

The Committee, appointed by the Agricultural Society of the United States to select the Officers of the Society to serve until the first general meeting and exhibition on the 4th day of May next, have met, and do hereby recommend and report the following gentlemen to fill the offices annexed to their respective names. The Recording Secretary is requested to publish the list, and give special information to each individual of his selection.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Chairman for the Committee.

President—JAMES M. GARNETT.

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN S. SKINNER.

Recording Secretary—JOHN F. CALLAN.

Treasurer—EDWARD DYER.

Board of Control—LEVI WOODBURY, ELISHA WHITTELEY, ALEXANDER HUNTER, JOHN A. SMITH, W. J. STONE.

Vice Presidents.

Maine, George Evans,	Alabama, Dixon H. Lewis,
N. Hamp. Isaac Hill,	Louisiana, Alex. Moulton,
Mass. B. F. French,	Arkansas, Archibald Yell,
Conn. Eli Ives,	Tenn. F. H. Gordon,
R. Island, Gov. Fenner,	Mississippi, M. W. Phillips,
Vermont, Wm. Jarvis,	Kentucky, Chilton Allen,
New York C. H. Bement,	Missouri, Lewis F. Linn,
N. Jersey, C. S. Gern,	Illinois, A. W. Snyder,
Penn. Geo. E. Keim,	Indiana, Solon Robinson,
Delaware, J. W. Thompson,	Michigan, Isaac E. Cary,
Maryland, Thos. Emory,	Ohio, John Hastings,
Virginia, Edmond Ruffin,	Dist. Col. H. L. Ellsworth,
N. Carol'a, Edm'd Deberry,	Florida, R. W. Williams,
S. Carol'a, Wade Hampton,	Iowa, Timothy Davis,
Georgia, W. Lumpkin,	Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are ex-officio members of the Board of Control.

A meeting of the Board will be held at the Patent Office, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 22d instant.
J. F. CALLAN, Rec. Sec.

SLAVEHOLDERS CONVENTION.—We are requested to state, that the Slave-holders Convention will be held in the city of Annapolis, on 12th of January, instead of the 3d as heretofore advertised—This change is made in order to enable delegates from the Eastern Shore to reach Annapolis after the Christmas holidays. The different papers in the State will please copy this.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—About 600 head of Beef cattle were offered at the drove yards this morning, 500 of which were sold to salters and butchers at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. for common to superior quality. Much the largest portion of the sales were however at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—The demand for Howard Street Flour continues very limited, and holders are generally asking \$6.12½ for good standard brands. The only transaction reported to us, is a sale this morning of 200 barrels at \$6.06½. We quote the wagon price at \$6.

Holders of City Mills Flour generally ask \$6.25, but we hear of no sales.

Susquehanna Flour is held at \$6.12½.

Grain.—Wheats are in fair request, but the supplies are limited. The few parcels of Md. reds that have reached the market have sold at \$1.35a\$1.36 for fair to prime parcels. A sale of a lot of Pennsylvania red was made to-day at \$1.36.

Sales of new Corn, in good shipping order, at 48a49 cts. for both white and yellow.

The last sale of Md. Rye was at 75a77 cts.

We note sales of Md. Oats at 43a44 cts.

Provisions.—A sale of 100 barrels new Mess Pork was made to-day at \$11 cash. There is no demand for Beef, and prices are without change. The only transaction in Bacon that we hear of to-day is a sale of 4000 bbls. Baltimore cured Hams of superior quality at 9 cents cash. Western assorted of prime quality is held at 4 cents; Hams at 4 to 7 cents; Sides at 3½ to 4 cents, and Shoulders at 3 to 3½ cents. No. 1 Lard in kegs is held at 7 to 7½ cents without sales. Butter goes off slowly at 10 to 20 cents for Glades as in quality, and at 7 to 9 cents for Western.

Hogs.—About 4000 head of Live hogs have reached the market this week, but few of which have been sold, owing to the advanced rate at which they are held. We quote the asking price at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs. Packers and butchers are both refusing to pay these rates, and the only sale that we hear of was of a lot of 200 yesterday at \$4.50. Killed Hogs have come in pretty freely by wagons during the week, the price of which from stores has ranged from \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs. for prime quality suitable for family use. We note a sale yesterday evening of a considerable parcel at \$4.50, payable in Rail Road Orders.

Cotton.—The sales this week are 200 Georgia Upland at 10½c; 40 bales Louisiana at 10½c; 45 bales Florida at 9½a10c; and a small lot of Virginia at 10 cts.

Cloverseed.—Sales of prime new seed have been made from stores this week in limited parcels at \$7.50. Old is not worth so much. The wagon price is \$7 to \$7.25. Buckwheat for seed \$1.

Molasses.—At auction on Wednesday 50 bbls. New Orleans Molasses were sold at 28c; and 20 bbls ditto Syrup at 29c.

Sugars.—The only public sale this week was on Wednesday, when 65 hhd New Orleans were sold at 5.65a\$6. The sale of Porto Rico advertised for to-day was postponed on account of the weather. We note a sale of 50 bbls. white Brazil at \$8.25.

Tobacco.—There is very little doing in crop Maryland Tobacco. Occasional lots are taken by shippers within the range of former prices which we continue, viz. inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50a\$4.50; middling to good \$5a\$7; good \$7.50a\$8.50; and fine \$9a\$13. Ground leaves are actively inquired for, and considerable sales have been made at \$5a\$7 for common to good quality, and at \$7.50a\$8 for extra. In Ohio we hear of nothing doing. We quote nominally as before, viz. common to middling \$4a\$5; good \$5a\$6.50; fine red and wrappery \$7a\$10; fine yellow \$7.50a\$10; and extra wrappery \$11a\$13.—The inspections of the week comprise 553 hhd. Md.

At New York, on Friday.—The sales of cotton are about 1,000 bales for shipment, in some cases at a decline of 4 cent. Flour I continue to quote at \$6.12½ for Genesee and Ohio, but sales, I have no doubt, are made, *sub rosa*, at \$6; Troy \$6.12½; Michigan \$6a6.12½; a sale of 2,000 bbls. "William's Rochester," at \$6, for England, and 1,500 bbls of other brands at \$6.12½. There is no demand for home consumption. I quote Georgetown at \$6.37½; Brandywine at \$6.50; Fredericksburgh and Alexandria at \$6.25; Richmond City at \$7.50; Norfolk at 7.25. There appears to be some reason to suppose the demand will improve for Southern should freights come down slightly.

At Mobile, for the week ending on the 18th instant, the receipts of cotton were 7743 bales; exports 4931 bales. The

quotation prices are given thus, being a reduction. Good and fine none; good fair none; Fair 9½a9½; Middling fair 8½a9; Middling 8½a8; Ordinary 7a7½; flour at auction, \$7.25a7.50; from stores, 7.50; receipts of the week 1,000 bbls; demand for corn brisk, at 70 cents; wheat at former quotations; no change in bacon.

At Richmond, on Friday. Tobacco was very dull, and prices the same. Some 600 bbls Flour were sold on the basin bank at \$6; but holders asked \$6.25 in store. Old Corn was worth 55c. and new 50 cts. and scarce. Oats 45c from cars.

At Cincinnati, on the 13th, there arrived by canal 273 bbls flour—sales were made at \$5.25a5.37. There arrived 44 bbls. Pork and 900 kegs Lard.

At the Brighton (Boston) Market, on Monday there were 975 beef cattle, 200 stores, 4200 sheep, and 180 swine. Last week's prices for beef cattle were hardly sustained—first quality was quoted at \$5.50a6; 2nd quality \$4.50a5.25; 3d quality \$3.25a4.50.

At New Orleans, Dec. 11.—Cotton—The demand continues unabated, and sales to the amount of about 16,000 bales at 7½a8½ for ordinary; 8½ for middling; 9a9½ for middling fair; 10a10½ for fair to fully fair; 11a11½ for good fair; and 13a15 for good and fine. The prices are 1-8a1c higher this week. Sugar—Sales limited at 4½a5½, and 6c for strictly prime. Molasses—Sales moderate at 19a20c. Tobacco—The market has been for some time almost bare. Flour—Sales from the Levee have been made to a considerable extent at \$6.25 for superfine, and \$6.37a6.50 for best brands. Several thousand barrels have arrived for re-shipment to the North.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, a sale of 500 bbls flour at \$5.87½. Wagon price \$5.75—receipts and stocks increasing.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday.—\$6 was freely offered for Superfine Flour, and declined. We learn of one sale of 500 bbls. at \$6.12½, and some small sales were made at \$6.25 for select brands. We quote the Market price to-day for good standard brands Penna. Flour at \$6.12½, an improvement of 12½ cents since our last report. There is very little Grain afloat. Wheat, (in store) prices nominal. Sale of 600 bushels prime Illinois, was made to-day at \$1.35 afloat. No transactions to note in corn.—Market dull. Cotton.—Some sales are being made for home demand, but at rather reduced prices from those obtained a month since. Tobacco.—Remains very quiet, with little demand, and prices rather drooping. Cleared 43 hhd. Wool—Sales 60 bales Buenos Ayres at last week's prices. Cattle.—Beef Cattle, 600 head at market, which sold from \$4 to \$6½ per 100 lbs.

GEORGE PAGE, MACHINIST AND MANUFACTURER; WEST BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to fill any orders with which he may be honored; for any of the following articles with promptness. He is also prepared to sell patent rights for States or Counties, for the manufacture of any of the Machines or implements patented by him, viz.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

This is truly a most invaluable machine, and from its portable size will prove to be eminently conducive to the interests of landed gentlemen, and particularly in newly settled districts. It is capable of being carried into the woods in a wagon drawn by three or four horses, or oxen, wherever the timber may be located, and thus saving the heavy and difficult operation of transporting large logs. It can be worked by water, steam, or horse power; and so simple and strong is it in its construction, that it is not liable to get out of order, but should it do so, it is within the power of any country carpenter or smith to put it in repair again.

To give an idea of its value, he will state a few facts connected with its actual operations. With a four horse power it has cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of plank a day; with a six horse power it has cut daily from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in the same time. Six horses have sawed of yellow pine boards 2,500 feet in one day and have sawed by pushing 1,200 feet in one hour as will be seen by the certificates of the men who have tended the Mill. John S. Selby, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, Md., where one has been set up, propelled by steam, equal to the power of 10 horses, connected with which there is one of my Patent Grist Mills, with a consumption of only 3-4 of a cord of wood, it cut in one day 10,000 feet of lumber and ground 75 bushels of meal. I have sold within the present year 45 of these machines and it gives me pleasure to know, that their performances have more than justified every anticipation I had formed of their intrinsic value. To show their durability, I will state a single fact connected with one of those I have sold—it speaks volumes in its favor. I have learned from the purchaser, that from May to October, a period of five months, he had cut with it 200,000 feet of lumber with 4 horses, and that it had not got materially out of order.

SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

The operations of planing and sawing, can both be performed at one and the same time; two hands are sufficient to work it with ease and despatch.

The price of the Portable Saw Mill, (without the Planing Machine) with a 4 feet saw, 16 feet carriages and 50 feet ways is \$300. All other Saws, prices according to sizes, as 30 inch Saw \$14 42; inch do \$40; 38 inch do \$27; 34 inch do 23. Additional hard blocks for shingles \$20 per pair; Belting for Saw Mill 20 feet, \$10. Larger Machines adapted to both Sawing and Planing, complete, the prices will be according to dimensions.

SMALL SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of carpenter's work, is calculated to effect economy both in time and money, and may be said

to be among the first of the many inventions for the saving of labor; so valuable an acquisition has it proved itself, that no one who ever bought one would be without it for five times its cost. Its price is \$150. Extra saw for the same for sawing wood at the door, or in the forest, \$12; for a shingle machine to be attached to the same, \$15.—When the latter is attached to the above machine, propelled by 4 horses from 2000 to 4000 shingles, ready for the roof can be got out in a day. There is also a Post Morticing Machine which may also be attached to it, and which can mortice from 900 to 1000 posts, or sharpen and point as many rails in a day. Its cost is only \$25.

All the operations of these several machines are done with an accuracy truly admirable.

A HORSE POWER.

Of great strength, durability, power and simplicity calculated to be worked by 4 or 8 horses. Its price is \$150. This may be adapted to every purpose for which motive power may be required.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Capable of thrashing 500 bushels of grain a day. It is provided with a feeding platform, which renders it peculiarly convenient. Its cylinder is provided with self-feeding oil boxes, so that the journal is regularly supplied with oil when required and without labor.—It can be worked with 2 or 4 horses, does its work well, and is a most efficient machine. Its price is \$75.

CORN CRUSHERS.

For crushing corn and cob into meal sufficiently fine to feed to horses, or any other kind of stock. The value of this article to agriculturists cannot be sufficiently appreciated, as it will bring in to efficient use a vast amount of feed hitherto wasted on almost every farm, and enable its owner to dispose of a much larger quantity of corn than heretofore. It will crush 200 bushels per day with two horses and a proportionally larger number with double that power. It is strong and durable. Price \$65.

GRIST MILLS.

These mills are simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and easily repaired. With a power of 4 horses they will grind 10 bushels of beautiful meal an hour. The advantage of such a convenience on a large estate, or in a neighborhood where there may be no custom-work mills, need not be dwelt upon, it being too obvious to need comment. Price with 2½ feet cogs: stones \$125; belt \$15; with three feet stones \$175; belt to suit \$25.

The Corn Crusher and Grist Mill can be so arranged as that the same power will propel both, thereby effecting an important saving.

IMPROVED CORN AND SEED PLANTER.

This a small but most useful machine, adapted to the planting of corn, and sowing beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, &c. It makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers and rolls at the same time. In dropping corn, it can be graduated so as to deposit the grains at any desired distance, as well as in any particular number, and such is the exactitude of its mechanical arrangement, that it is unvarying in both results, and this must be admitted to be a desiderata of great moment. It will perform 10 acres of good work per day. Its price, with belts for all kinds of seeds is \$25.

AUGUR FOR BORING POST HOLES.

This labor-saving machine will do three times as much work as is performed in the old way. Price 5 dollars.—This may be extended so as to excavate drains or dig wells.

MORTICING MACHINE.

This is a most valuable one for Carpenters—it performs its work with an exactness and neatness not often attained by the best workmen in the old process, and performs it too with such celerity as to enhance its importance to a vast amount. Price \$25.

TENONING MACHINE.

This machine is applicable alike to the uses of Carpenters, Cabinet makers, and other workers in wood. To companies engaged in the construction of Railroads it would prove a most invaluable acquisition to their work-shops. As it performs the labor of twenty men, and so nicely mathematical is it in its construction, so completely obedient to the will of the operator that the work requires no marking out. To convey an idea of the rapidity of its performance, it may be sufficient to state, that it has cut 65 dozen 2 inch tenons in an hour. Its price is \$200.

LARGE BORING AND MORTICING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to large boring and heavy morticing, and can be recommended for its usefulness. Price \$150.

PORTABLE TOBACCO PRESS.

This machine will press from 1100 to 1500 pounds of Tobacco into a hogshead, does its work rapidly and well, and those of them which have been used have given a satisfaction to their purchasers which, while it tested their value, imparted to their inventor a degree of pleasure, which to him is of peerless price. These complete he can afford at \$135.

VERTICAL SAWS.

These saws are new and no less excellent articles, constructed upon just mathematical principles, so that their work is always executed with a precision and nicety that challenges comparison. They are calculated for scroll and all kinds of crooked work; and as they will perform the work of from 15 to 20 hands, they would be found to be a valuable acquisition to those employed to execute such work.

Many of these Machines are now in successful operation at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road upper Depot, in this city; as also at the National Arsenal, Washington, D. C., and the great utility which have attended their operations there, together with the decided approbation they have met from the most eminent artists by whom they have been used, impart conscious pleasure to me, while I refer those who may wish to purchase to the intelligent superintendents of those places for evidence of the truth of all said in behalf of the foregoing machines.

All articles purchased will be securely packed and shipped according to order.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of the article in Baltimore.

All letters of enquiry must be post-paid, and a pamphlet containing a description of the machinery and certificates in regard to the same, will be furnished on application.

DURHAMS—DEVONS—BAKEWELLS.

1 very fine Durham Bull, 5 years old, pure white, out of imported and excellent milking stock, the dam and sire cost \$1000; the present owner having disposed of his other cattle, has no use for him and will sell him low; he is very docile, large, and well formed, and in all respects a very superior animal.

Also, a Durham Bull, 18 months old, well grown animal, from stock imported by Hare Powell—he will be sold very low.

Also 2 fine young DEVON BULLS, last spring's calves, handsome well grown animals, and 3 HEIFERS, of same breed and age; three animals would be an acquisition to any gentleman of the South, and will be sold deliverable in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, free of all expense and risk to the purchaser, at \$140 per pair.

Also a beautiful half Durham & half Devon Heifer, 1 year old in Sept.—and a full blood Devon Heifer of same age; these are very handsome animals, and will be delivered at either of the above ports free of risk and charges at \$85 each; they would be put to a Durham or Devon bull if preferred.

Also 2 very fine New Leicester (or Bakewell) RAMS, one 4, the other 3 years old—and 3 Rams and 6 Ewes, of the same breed, last spring's lambs, the latter will be delivered at either of the above mentioned ports at \$60 for a ram and 2 ewes—they were raised by Mr. Bevans, on the Hon. Richard Catton's estate. Either of the older Rams will be sold for \$40, or \$50 if delivered as above.

Also, SOUTHDOWNS at same prices—and BERKSHIRE Pigs \$90 a pair, 2 to 3 months old, box and feed extra if shipped.

S. SANDS,
de 15 office of the American Farmer.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneeders at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Plasters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.
an 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 90, Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

TWO VALUABLE SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscribers having purchased a large Farm, wish to sell their places of residence in the county of Westmoreland, state of Virginia, lying on the great Wicomico, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river; one immediately on the river, the other on Reason's Creek, not more than a mile apart, containing 100 acres each, with every water convenience that can be attached to land; both have large and productive coves for raising oysters; the situations are pleasant and healthy, the soil good and fertile, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, or any other produce a man may want to raise. The houses are good and new on each place, with every convenient house necessary for such farms, with a great many conveniences useless to mention, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1843. The situation of each place is suitable for owners of vessels, as there is bold water at each landing—in fact each place possesses many advantages in point of location and health. The terms may be made easy if early application be made.
de 7 m31

CYRUS HAYNIE,
WM. H. HAYNIE.

NEW LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.
de 7 6m*

WM. M. DOWNING.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15 if

HALF DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a bull sired by Mr. Beltzover's imported Durham bull, and out of a celebrated butter cow, believed to be part Alderney, and which gave 23 quarts of milk per day for several months after producing him. He is about 20 months old, of good size, and form. Price \$25.
Apply to S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esq., of Albany, N.Y., and importations from England—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshires \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$20 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
on 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them for crushing by hand power, as to enable the person working the machine to crush and grind the same quantity with one half of the power it formerly did; he likewise builds the Crushers for going by horse power.

He is also prepared to build HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and cheapest kind, without gears, which once set going, the farmer can always keep in order himself. Also CORN SHELLERS. He repairs all of the above machines at the shortest notice. Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber,
WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
Baltimore county.
de 1

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills.

Straw Cutters, from	\$25
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	\$5 to 25
Threshing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	\$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.	

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.
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GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted bona fide—price \$150.

The Corn Sheller and Husker is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 3½ hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or shuck will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will shell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price \$30.

The Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 12 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price \$40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.
Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841. if OBED HUSSEY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
No. 60 Light Street.

Goldborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels
\$35 00

Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above
35,00

Do for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch,
60 00

Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong,
100a125

Spike Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country,
50 to 75

Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when threshing,
20 to 25

Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power,
125

Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines,
150

Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 100 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day,
20

Grindstones, hung on friction rollers,
15

Centrifugal Disintegrators for spreading lime, ashes, &c.
30

Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher,
65

Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article,
30a45a75

Fanning Mills,
25a30

25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety,
3a15

Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary,
5a6.50

Harrows, hinge, V shape, common drag and improved Eng.
7a25

Drill and sowing Machines,
12a25

Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment

Books on cultivation, and management of Stock

TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.

Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale.
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LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.
N.B. Wood received in payment at market prices.
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.